

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,

LIMITED,

SOLE AGENTS

for the famous

WEBER & ALLISON

PIANOS

BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED.



HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregurion Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz. Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 3 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.

Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstairs Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outfittings and Grass Tennis Court. Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 188, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th December, 1915. [199]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kwaiford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [33]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

No. 55, ELGIN TERRACE, Kowloon.

"GLENFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

"BILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Villas, Peak, from 1st May to 30th November.

"WOODLAND STREET," No. 31, SHELLY STREET.

No. 25, SHELLY STREET.

No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

No. 53, FEEL STREET on Calne Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWNOE," No. 126, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 3, "THE ALBANY."

"ROSEDALE," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 3, Burrows Street, Wanchoi.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

No. 58, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [35]

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKIO, JAPAN.

Obtainable Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES TO ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURE.

With reference to the proposal of the Japanese Government to grant subsidies for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. F. E. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that regulations in connection with the Government scheme have been published. In brief these regulations are as follow:—

The Japanese Government will pay three subsidies—one to a company specialising in the manufacture of dye-stuffs, whose capital is at least 6,000,000 yen, the second to a company manufacturing glycerine and carbolic acid whose capital is at least 1,200,000 yen, and the third to a company manufacturing drugs whose capital must be at least 500,000 yen. Anyone who desires to organise a subsidised company for the manufacture of dye-stuffs and chemicals must apply to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for permission to establish the projected concern, but in the case of drugs permission should be sought from the Minister for Home Affairs. When part of the capital is paid up, the first general meeting of the shareholders completed, and the new company duly registered in the Courts, the promoters of the company are entitled to ask for a subsidy.

GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS.

The Government guarantees to each company a dividend of 8 per cent, per annum, making up any deficit. Each company must lay aside one-twentieth of its net annual profit as a reserve fund. If its shares are issued at above par the premium must be included in the reserve fund. A special reserve fund is also to be provided in order that the company may become self-supporting as soon as possible, and to this fund will go one-half of the excess net profit after the dividend of 8 per cent, per annum has been paid. The balance of the excess may be distributed amongst the shareholders, the maximum dividend from this source not exceeding 4 per cent, per annum; the residue will be included in the special reserve fund. The conduct of the subsidised companies will be under the strict surveillance of the Government.

The products provided for under this law are as follows:—Acetanilide, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, antipyrin, bromine, hydrate of chloral, chloroform, cresol, formalin, glycerine, guaiacol, caustic potash, potassium carbonate, creosote, alcohols, and chemical compounds and derivatives obtained from coal; the by-products obtained from coal; by dry distillation process, as follows:—Light oil and neutral oil, crude and refined benzol, toluol, xylol, carbolic acid, naphthalin and anthracene; materials from which gunpowder and explosives are to be manufactured, as follows: carbolic acid and glycerine.

COMPANIES BEING ORGANISED.

According to a later report from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama, the Government subsidies under the above regulations. One company, engaged in the manufacture of glycerine, with a capital of 3,000,000 yen, intends to take over the business, etc., of an oil company at Osaka. The second company, manufacturing medicines and chemicals, intends to specialise in the manufacture of formalin and its derivatives, and in other carbolic compounds. The company will have a capital of 500,000 yen, and will acquire the formalin works of an existing Japanese concern engaged in the production of acetic acid. The third company produces medicines, and will have a capital of 1,000,000 yen.

H.M. Commercial Attaché further reports, with reference to the proposed establishment of a company for the manufacture of dye-stuffs, that it has now been arranged that the proposed company will be formed with a capital of 8,000,000 yen. The first factory will be built in Tokyo or Osaka, or in the north of Kishiu (probably close to the Wakamatsu ironworks, whence the necessary benzol will be obtained).

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton yarn brokers of Hongkong, in their report dated February 10th, state:—

The activity advised in our last circular which is dated the 28th ult. became somewhat pronounced during the beginning of the fortnight and transactions to the tune of 4,200 bales were brought to the books at a small premium on last rates. The New Year holidays have since interfered with business and no sales have transpired during the latter part of the period under report.

The demand so far has been to a certain extent speculative, prompted, as it appears to be, by sentimental considerations, and dealings have been confined only to a couple of buyers, who have ventured operations, in sanguine anticipation of an active revival of the country trade after the Holidays, otherwise the present conditions in the interior do not warrant any bolstering-up of the market.

There has not been much interest round No. 10s spinning. No. 12s have again enlisted attention and good lots of select styles have changed hands. Business in No. 20s has been insignificant.

The market closes steadily but on the quiet side, the holiday feeling being not yet over. The Bombay market has all along been keeping much above the China markets owing to stiff cotton and advancing freights, and replacements are entirely out of the question.

Total sales 4,200 bales.

Stocks.—Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 63,000 bales.

Shanghai has begun to look up and sales are reported of good parcels at gradually advancing rates.

JAPANESE YARN.—The market has firmed up \$2 to \$3, the following being the transactions heard of:—450 bales Yellow Setu No. 20s at \$129.50 to \$131; 100 bales Setu No. 20s at \$135 to \$136; and 25 bales Three Horse No. 16s at \$127.

Raw Cotton.—No stocks for Bengal. Chinese no sales. Quotations: Bengal \$22 to \$27; Chinese \$30 to \$34 per picul.

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co. of Hongkong, in their Freight Circular, dated 5th February, report:—

Since the issue of our last circular under date of 22nd ult., a fairly large amount of chartering business has been put through, but the difficulties of obtaining tonnage are as great as ever. Regular lines—even at this time of the season—have sufficient good employment in their own sphere, and Northern tonnage is not competing for Southern business unless at enhanced rates. The rate Saigon to this port within the last fortnight has advanced from 37 cents to 55 cents, Saigon to Philippines from 30 cents to 75 cents per picul, and at the close the market is in a decidedly stronger position than it was this time last year, with every indication of rates considerably advancing shortly. It is interesting to recall that rates then quoted Saigon to Hongkong at 18 cents and Saigon to Philippines at 30 cents respectively. It certainly looks as if the present "boom" is going to continue right throughout this season, and charterers, realizing that very stiff rates are going to be secured by owners again this year, have taken additional boats on time-charter for long terms. Vessels taken up only a couple of months ago have now been re-chartered, as it seems for Rangoon-Straits trade, at extraordinary high figures indeed. Besides this, a New Zealand rate, known easters, having changed hands in Norway, are proceeding home shortly, where they can be employed more profitably than out here even at the present phenomenal high rates, and this should further strengthen our market after they have left these waters.

The North reports that the coasting trade is unusually brisk, and instead of the usual drop in rates at this time of the year they are, if anything, firmer, and it is fully expected that they will go much higher immediately after the Chinese New Year holidays.

SAIGON-HONGKONG.—The past fortnight has—as foreshadowed in our last circular—witnessed quite a stir in our market in connection with Saigon freights, principally for prompt tonnage caused by the demand for a steady demand still prevails for loading shortly after the holidays at 55 cents, but even at this figure owners are holding back. The highest rate Saigon to this port during last year was paid in July, namely, 54 cents—and considering that this is now only the opening season it is hard to tell how high freights will go.

Rice exports from Saigon during last year amount to total 1,084,504 tons, as compared with 1,292,369 tons during 1914, and 1,169,810 tons during 1913.

Quotation stands for February-March shipment at \$4.17 per picul.

SAIGON-PHILIPPINES.—Two settlements have come to pass during the interval under review. A Philippine-owned vessel early in the fortnight at 55 cents pesos and just at the close a local vessel secured 75/100 per picul to 1 opt. 2 ports 1/2, respectively.

SAIGON-LAOS.—The export freight, HONGKONG-HONGKONG.—In this direction also a couple of outsiders have been placed at 53/49 cents and 65/38 cents per picul for loading inside/outside bar respectively. It is generally anticipated that the rate will advance to 75/50 cents per picul within next fortnight.

DALRYMPLE.—No fresh chartering has transpired since last reported.

Coal freights from Japan remain as firm as ever, and tonnage is easily placed at Y.3/100 per ton any size prompt and forward delivery.

SAIT TONNAGE IN PORT.—None.

Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s advices received from London dated 31st December, 1915, are as follows:—

Our last freight report was dated 17th instant.

This is our last issue of a most eventful year in the freight market, during which rates have risen to a height never dreamt of, and the close of the year shows no prospect of any relief.

FAR EASTERN TRADING.—There are still no fixtures to report, as Charterers have been unable to keep up with other markets, and tonnage that is bound to Vladivostok to discharge has been chartered to leave in ballast for Kobe, and has secured 135/3 from this port. Japanese coal freights also are very much firmer, and steamers can secure 8 yen to Singapore in conjunction with the rice freights obtaining so very much better results than the bean Charterers can offer. Shanghai is still very anxious for tonnage for sea-seeds, etc.

PHILIPPINES.—We have no fixtures to report from this market, but tonnage is still required.

INDIA.—Considerably higher rates are now offering from the various rice ports, Saigon indicating 140/-. Kolschiang has paid up to 142/6, Burmah 135/-. but even at these figures Charterers are finding it exceedingly difficult to secure tonnage.

INDIA.—This market took another big jump, and 150/- on d.w. is reported to have been secured by a small Japanese steamer from Calcutta to Dunkirk with guaranteed discharge, net terms. Bombay paid up to 105/-. Madras Coast and Malabar Coast are also keen competitors for tonnage, and 100/- is indicated from the former.

TIME CHARTER.—There has been quite a number of steamers chartered. The latest charters include a steamer, which boat obtained 47/6 with delivery Northern States re-delivery U.K. second half January, and for 12 months Transatlantic trading 24/- has been paid with delivery U.K. For one round trip delivery U.K. re-delivery Havre via States 32/- has also been paid.

ALLIES AT CORFU.

The Berliner Tageblatt's Sofia correspondent says that the French evidently intend to use Corfu as a base for Albanian operations, wherein the French, Italians and Serbs are co-operating. The Salonika force will endeavour to cut the Teuto-Bulgar communications, and they are making roads towards Monastir. There are various reports current stating that the Allied troops have landed at Piræus. One says they looked around and then re-embarked.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT. COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Private G. Fisher is granted leave of absence from 15th February, 1916, to 15th February, 1917. Private R. E. St. Amory is granted leave of absence from 1st March, 1916, for the duration of the war.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Friday, 11th instant, 5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections Arty. Batty (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 30th December, 1915)—10 pdr. gun drill at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A., will attend.

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Section Scouts Co. (all members)—M. G. instruction at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m.—Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

8.30 p.m.—Engineer Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kowloon Cricket Club ground, under Sergt. Major Higby.

DETAILS.

3.—Note.—N.C.O.s and men doing duty at Tai-Ho-Wan and Stonecutters will receive pay according to rank and allowances (in lieu of rations) for the days they are on duty. O.C.s, Companies and Sections will submit pay-sheets (in duplicate) monthly.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NOTICE.

UNITED SERVICE HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The following have been selected to represent the Corps in a match v. 83rd Co. R.G.A. on Friday, February, 11th:—

Le-Cpt. Edmonds and Vivash.

Ptes. Branshaw, Dyer, Ball, Evans, Hamilton, Mitchell, North, Redmond, Sara and Sim.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.O., H.K.V.R.

Parades for Friday, 11th inst. at 5.15 p.m.:—

"C" Co. on the Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

DETAILS.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Friday, 11th inst.

On duty from the morning of the 11th inst. to the morning of the 13th inst.—"A" Co.

Orderly Officer for the same period—Lieut. Hancock.

FIELD PAY.

"A," "B" and "C" Companies, except those living at Kowloon, will parade on the Cricket Ground at 8.45 a.m. on Sunday, the 13th inst., and proceed by R.V.M. at Kowloon and the Tai Koo City Pier at 9.30 a.m. Dress: Drill order; topees to be worn. All signallers will attend.

G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDATION.

General Order No. 6/1916 reads:—P.C. Gaskell, of the Hongkong Police Reserve, is commended by the Capt.-Supr. of Police for his resourcefulness whilst on duty in effecting the arrest in Nathan Road, Kowloon, on the 31st January, of a reckless cyclist, who collided with and upset a ricksha carrying passengers.

CANTEN ACCOUNTS.

Accounts are being issued to Platoon Commanders, who will collect and settle same at this office on or before the 15th instant.

MUSKETRY.

PART II.—SUNDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

In addition to the Platoons notified in Orders of 7th and 8th February to attend on the above date, Sergt. Gibson and members of No. 2 Platoon, No. 1 Co., who have passed Part I, will also attend, leaving Blake Pier at 12.30 p.m.

The following N.C.O.s of No. 1 Co. will attend at the same time for Range Duties:—Inspector Lammert, Crown Sergt. Eustace, Sergts. Fothergill, Wilks and Butterfield.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

A DEMOCRATIC ARMY.

WAR'S LEVELLING INFLUENCE.

The levelling influence of this war is nowhere more evident than in theatres and music-halls, says a Home paper. It is quite common to see in the stalls a private sitting next to an officer—a state of affairs calculated to give an old-fashioned colonel an attack of apoplexy—but an even more striking instance of the higher status of the "common" soldier was furnished at one of the best-known West End halls the other night. In the half-guinea stalls were officers of all ranks, from the grizzled senior to the Staff to the newly joined "sub." As the house filled a black-clad figure entered a box, accompanied by several ladies. There were no stars on his shoulder, and he wore no "Sam Browne." He had not even a stripe on his sleeve; he was just a "Tommy" who was doing himself well. Besides the officers already alluded to there were several privates in the stalls, and one of them, a brave Highlander, was having what was probably the best sleep he had enjoyed for a long time. When he awoke he barely looked at the stage before departing. He may have had his ticket given to him, but if he had paid half a guinea more to sleep one can only conclude that he lacks one of the characteristics attributed to the Scot.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 14th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subjoined Extraordinary Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th January, 1916, will be submitted for Confirmation as a Special Resolution.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From 1st April, 1916.
N. J. STEWART TERRACE. The
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [263]

WANTED.
3 or 4 ROOMED FLAT, or HALF-HOUSE.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
Box No. 13,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [264]

WANTED.
A FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECTURAL
ASSISTANT for a Private Firm.
Applications will be treated as confidential.
State experience, qualification, etc., to—
Box No. 11,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [265]

FOR SALE.
MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE in
North China.—£1,000 a Year, £600 in
Contracts. No opposition. Lowly Climate.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [270]

NOTICE.
THE OFFICES OF CHINESE MARITIME
CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District
will be CLOSED to Public Business on
SATURDAY, the 12th current.
E. GORDON LOWDER,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [266]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
DURING the Temporary Absence of Mr.
H. S. PLAYFAIR, the Company's affairs
will be attended to by Mr. J. DE B.
LANCASTER.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1916. [267]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.
ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW
will be held on the 3rd and 4th MARCH
in the Botanic Gardens.
Intending Exhibitors should send their
entry forms to the Hon. Secretary not later
than 25th February.
Copies of Rules and Schedules may be
obtained from the Hon. Secretary.
A. NICOL,
Quarry Bay.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [268]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE."

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived
from VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and
JAPAN PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that their Goods, with
the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables,
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be
obtained.
Goods on hand after the 17th Feb., 1916,
will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages are to be left in the
Godowns and this Office notified, when arrange-
ments will be made for examination. No
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have
left the Godowns.
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [269]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO
Ex ss. "YASAKA MARU."

IN consideration of the Carriage which were
shipped by the ss. "YASAKA MARU"
having become a total loss together with the
said Steamer, when she was attacked and
sunk by an enemy Submarine in the
Mediterranean Sea on the 21st December,
1915, indemnification under the Japanese
Government War Risk scheme will be
received from the TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE
Co., or the IMPERIAL MARINE TRANSPORT &
FIRE INSURANCE Co., by the assured them-
selves at Tokyo.
We shall, however, be pleased to act as
intermediary for our supporters in connection
with receiving indemnification from the above
Japanese underwriters, if desired, in which
case we must be furnished with the necessary
documents as mentioned below.
The TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE Co., and the
IMPERIAL MARINE TRANSPORT & FIRE INSURANCE
Co. require production of the following
documents:
1. Full sets of Bills/Lading (duly endorsed
by the cargo owners).
2. Original Invoice.
3. Power of Attorney of the legitimate
cargo owners authorizing the N.Y.K.
or other representative of the claimants
to receive the indemnity from the under-
writers and to sign all documents which
may be required by the under-
writers.
For those cargo owners who entered into
insurance contract direct with their under-
writers, and wish to secure necessary certifi-
cate on the relative Bills/Lading, we shall be
pleased to endorse on such Bills/Lading (full
set recommended) that the above Steamer was
attacked and sunk by an enemy Submarine.
Further particulars can be obtained on
application to this Office.
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [261]

LOST.
A GOLD SNAFFLE CURB BANGLE
with Padlock.
Finder will be rewarded by returning it
to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [268]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.
ALL Persons having Claims against Mr.
GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. Wm.
MEYERINK & Co., are requested to file same
with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [261]

TO LET.
OFFICES in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Second
Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs.
Wm. Meyerink & Co.
Apply—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators,
Wm. MEYERINK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [262]

RE AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

ALL Persons having Claims against the
above Company are requested to
forward same to the Liquidators as soon as
possible.
HARRY WICKING & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1916. [246]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING
SUBJECT to sufficient entries being
received an AMATEUR BOXING
COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be
held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on
FRIDAY, February 25th.

Conditions:
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided
an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 113 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146
lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on
night of February 24th.
Entries stating weight to be addressed to
1. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before
February 15th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 16 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse
entries.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [196]

WAICHIAO PU.
PEKING.

EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPLOMATIC
AND CONSULAR SERVICES.
NOTIFICATION BY THE MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN accordance with the Decree for the
Examinations for Diplomatic and
Consular Services and the Regulations for
the Qualification Tests in the Examinations
for Diplomatic and Consular Services pro-
mulgated by Mandate on Sept. 30th, 1915,
and published in the Government Gazette of
Oct. 1st, 1915, this Ministry has decided
that those who possess the qualifications as
required by Article 3 of the Decree for the
Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular
Services and wish to enter as candidates
for the examinations must, as provided by
Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the
Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry
before February 28th, 1916, their applications
and the statements of their records and also
an essay together with its translation into
one or more of the following languages:
English, French, Russian, German, and
Japanese. They must also submit their
diplomas or/and certificates from Chinese
or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this
Ministry for examination.
As regards applicants resident in the
Provinces, they may send by post to this
Ministry their applications, statements of
their records, essays and translations and
may defer the submission of their diplomas
or/and certificates until they come to Peking
for the examinations. They will be notified
through the Government Gazette if and when
they have been passed by the Qualification
Tests Committee as qualified candidates for
the examinations, so that they may come to
Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.
I wish to enter as a candidate for the
Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular
Services and in accordance with Article 1
of the Regulations for the Qualification
Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic
and Consular Services, I hereby send in
my application besides submitting
herewith the statement of my record and
my essay with its translation in the
language or
languages.
Signed (.....)
Sealed (.....)
....., 1916.
Form of Record.
Name.....age.....date of birth.....
Parentage.....
Names of great grand-
parents.....living or dead.
Names of grandparents.....living or dead.
Names of parents.....living or dead.
Native Place (Province and District)
Address.....
Education:
Courses of study pursued and degree or
degrees received.
Your school or/and college (state whether
government or private institutions,
foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance
and of graduation).
Occupation (Past and present, official or
otherwise, and the length of time you
have held each Office or you have been
engaged in each work).
Signed.....
Sealed.....
....., 1916. [244]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making
inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE
ISSUE should apply to the Company's
Office in Hongkong.

ALL applications for Debentures must be
sent in before the 29th February, 1916.
Forms may be had on application
to—
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be
held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 12th February,
1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors together with a
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th
February (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be effected.
—**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [237]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY.
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL &
Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, the 14th February,
1916, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the General Managers together
with a Statement of Accounts to 31st Decem-
ber, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 14th
February, both days inclusive.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [238]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SIXTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the
Company will be held at the Office of the
Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY,
the 15th February, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon,
for the purpose of receiving a Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing
Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th
February, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1916. [207]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Company's
Offices, Victoria Buildings, on FRIDAY, 16th
February, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Directors together
with Statement of Accounts for the year
ending 31st December, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the
11th, to FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1916
(both days inclusive), during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
Co., LIMITED.
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [233]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of
the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation
will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong,
on SATURDAY, the 19th day of February,
1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors together
with a Statement of Accounts for the year
ending the 31st December, 1915.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from MON-
DAY, the 7th February, to SATURDAY,
the 19th February, 1916 (both days inclusive),
during which period no Transfer of Shares
can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1916. [229]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2968, dated
6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered
8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18992/18996 inclusive,
standing in the Register in the name of Dr.
JOSEPH WHITLSEY NOBLE, having
been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless
the said certificate be produced at the Office
of the Company, 20, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March,
1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares
will be issued and the old Certificate will
thereafter be held by the Company as null
and void.
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH
TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue Duplicate Certificate
of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of
YUEN CHONG or other Certificate or
Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement
that the Original Certificate No. 30, Thirty
Shares numbered 7729/7758 dated 16th August,
1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within
30 days from the date hereof no claim or
representation in respect of such Original
Certificate is made to the Company, the
Undersigned will then proceed to deal with
such application for duplicate.
For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG
AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [253]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST OLD
BROWN
BRANDY
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

DEATH.

BUTLAND.—From wounds received in
action, on January 31st, W. H. BUT-
LAND, eldest son of Captain and Mrs.
BUTLAND, of Shanghai, aged 25 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 11TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

YESTERDAY evening H.E. THE GOVERNOR
inspected the Special Police Reserve of
Hongkong on the Garrison Parade ground.
The force presented a very different
appearance from that which paraded be-
fore His Excellency on April 9th of last
year. Then it numbered only half its pre-
sent strength and, having no uniforms, was
obliged to appear in mufti. On the pre-
sent occasion nearly five hundred men of
all ranks, properly equipped, marched
past, and by their general bearing, justifi-
cally Major-General KELLY's description of
them last July as a "very valuable addition
to the armed forces of the Colony." The
Corps is composed of four companies, an
Ambulance detachment, a band, an orches-
tra, a special service corps, a motor-
patrol section, and a machine-gun section.
A mounted detachment, also, is in course
of formation. Among the special service
staff are electricians, photographers,
mechanics, surveyors, veterinary surgeons,
chemists, motor-men, marine engineers, and
men who can speak almost every known
tongue. Though due attention is paid to
drill and emphasis is rightly laid upon
the importance of musketry, the chief
activities of the force are naturally devoted
to the performance of ordinary police
duties. For some months past sixty men
have carried out patrol's nightly over the
whole of the City of Victoria, Kowloon, and
the Harbour between the hours of six
o'clock in the evening and midnight. By
this means it has been possible to release a
number of members of the Regular force,
who were desirous of bearing a share of
the burden at the Front. That the patrol
duties have not been discharged in any per-
functory way is shown by the record of

cases which have been taken before the
Magistrates, while the proportion of can-
vassations obtained is evidence that there has
been no tendency to abuse "a little brief
authority." These results are the more
striking when it is remembered that the
formation of the force was undertaken only
a year ago on the acceptance by the
Governor of the proffered services of
twenty-nine men. It is, indeed, the rapid
development of the Special Police Reserve
which has gained it, perhaps, an undue
share of prominence in comparison with
the Volunteers and Volunteer Reserves,
who have rendered such splendid service
to the Colony since the outbreak of war.

For the progress that has been made credit
attaches mainly to Mr. F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P., whose popularity with those under
his command was borne witness to by the
presentations made to him a day or two
ago. His task has not been an easy one,
for he has had to deal with men of all
classes and of different racial characteris-
tics, relatively few of whom had any
previous experience of drill or discipline.
His military knowledge and power
of organisation, great though they ad-
mittedly are, would not alone have enabled
him to surmount the difficulties inherent in
his position. It is to his geniality and tact,
his ability to combine the *suaviter in modo*
with the *fortiter in re*, that the explanation
of his success is largely to be found. The
example which he has set has been followed
by his officers, whose selection has been
determined by merit and by their personal
popularity with their colleagues. In this
way a spirit of camaraderie has been infused
into the corps that has led to willing
obedience and made duties a pleasure that
might otherwise have proved very irksome.

Mr. W. G. Lay, Commissioner of Customs
in Swatow, who has been making an
examination tour in China, has returned to
Swatow.

Mr. O. M. Green, Editor of the *North-*
China Daily News, has returned to Shang-
hai and resumed charge of the paper.
Mrs. Green will remain in England until
after the summer.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Mem-
orial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowl-
edges with thanks a donation of \$50 to
the funds of the Hospitals from the Great
Wall.

In the Japanese charter market a new
high record has been created, the rate now
paid being 1.14 per ton deadweight. The
Tencho Maru, 5,300 tons, was leased by
Matsudaya, of Kobe, at the record rate.

The petition to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies asking that a greater measure
of representation may be accorded to the
general community in the government of
Hongkong will be withdrawn to-day.
Therefore, those who have not already
signed it should do so without delay.

In Taipei, Formosa, the temperature
remained at about 80 degrees F. until the
23rd ultio, when a sudden change came
about and the temperature fell to 42
degrees. Snow fell to a depth of over an
inch. It is stated that such a low tem-
perature has not been recorded for over
ten years.

We are informed by Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Man-
agers of the Hongkong Ice Company Ltd.,
that, subject to audit, it is proposed to pay
a final dividend of \$3 a share for the year
ending December 31st, 1915. The net profit
of the Company for the year amounted to
\$68,763.04 and an interim dividend of \$2
per share was paid in August.

The opening of a new dock built at the
naval port of Yokohama took place on
January 26th. The dock, which is the fifth
at Yokohama, is said to be the largest in
the Far East. It is 755 ft. in length, 122
ft. in width, and 42 ft. in depth, and the
cost of construction, when completed, will
amount to ¥2,050,000. Work was begun
in July, 1910, and the equipment will be
fully completed by March, 1917. The dock
will be able to accommodate any of the ships
in the Japanese Navy.

The Naval Yard Recreation Club's fifth
which drive this season was held in the
Club Room, Naval Yard, on Wednes-
day, and a very enjoyable evening was
spent. There were 18 tables and 1 flirtation
table, and the company was very repre-
sentative. Visitors from the Naval, Mil-
itary, and Civil Forces of the Crown and
Colony being present. The evening was ter-
minated with the presentation of the prizes
by Mrs. S. Alderman at 11 p.m. The
prize-winners were:—Ladies, 1st Mrs.
Goodall; 2nd, Mrs. Alderman; 3rd, Mrs.
Tatnam. Hidden number, Mrs. Wind-
bank. Gents—1st Mr. Puckett; 2nd, Mr.
Smith; 3rd, Mr. Beame; Hidden number,
Mr. Gus Button.

At an examination in First Aid, held
recently under the auspices of the
St. John Ambulance Association at the
St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, the
following students were successful:—Mrs.
Mirjorie W. Atkin. Miss Norah Bas-
combe. Miss Anna Brown. Mrs. Alice
Christian. Miss Vera Creech. Miss Elsie
Crosley. Miss Alice Dunbar. Miss Winni-
fred Edwards. Miss Kathleen Gourdin.
Mrs. Catherine Martin. Miss Ada
Meadows. Miss Winnie Meadows. Miss
Violet Meadows. Mrs. Catherine Pope.
Miss Dorothy Stone. Miss Norah Stone.
and Miss Ruby Tom. One candidate failed
to satisfy the examiner. Dr. Dalmahey
Allen was the Hon. Lecturer to the class,
and Dr. W. V. M. Koch acted as Hon.
Examiner.

The P. and O. Homeward Mail steamer
Malaga, with the Hongkong Mail of the
30th December last, arrived at London on
the 8th instant.

As a token of Franco-Japanese friend-
ship, the Emperor of Japan has been
pleased to confer the Grand Cordons of the
Chrysanthemum on President Poincaré.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
INSPECTED BY H.E. THE
GOVERNOR.

An exceedingly large number of specta-
tors witnessed with interest and consider-
able admiration the parade of the Hong-
kong Special Police Reserve on the occasion
of the inspection by H.E. the Governor
(Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G.) on the Mur-
ray Parade ground last evening. Among
those present were H.E. the General Officer
Commanding (Major-General F. Venturi),
the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial
Secretary), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp,
K.C., the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.,
Captain Cassel, Captain R. O. Hutchison
(A.D.C.), Mr. P. P. J. Wedehouse and
Mr. T. H. King (Deputy and Assistant
Superintendents respectively of the Regular
Police), Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. A. G. M.
Fletcher, and Mr. R. E. Linsell.

His Excellency was received by the Hon.
Captain-Superintendent of Police and the
Deputy-Superintendent of the Reserve
(Mr. F. C. Jenkin), and after the salu-
tary "police, of whom about 400 were on
parade, were inspected.

The police then marched past in excellent
order, and formed up in a hollow square.
When His Excellency addressed them. He
said—Officers, Inspectors, Sergeants, and
constables of the Hongkong Special Police
Reserve. It gives me great pleasure to see
you here to-day in such strength. The
Force is only just a year old, and it now
numbers 500 strong. The first occasion that
I inspected you was just before Major-
General Kelly left the Colony, in July last
year, and then you were only 381 strong.
I think. This is the first occasion that His
Excellency the General Officer Command-
ing has had an opportunity of seeing you
on parade, and, as I said before, the Force
is now 500 strong, and there are about 400
men here to-day. I wish to take this
occasion of again expressing my high ap-
preciation of the public spirit which has
animated all ranks of this Force in coming
forward to assist the Government during
this crisis. I very much appreciate the
good work you have put in, and I also
very much appreciate the fact that all your
services—the services of every one of you—are
given entirely gratuitously to the Govern-
ment. This is a single act, for the work
done. This is highly creditable to you, and
to all connected with this Force. I would
like further to take this opportunity of
expressing my high appreciation of the
work which the Deputy-Superintendent,
Mr. Jenkin, has done in organising and
bringing this Force up to the high state
of efficiency in which I have found it
during the several months now past.

At the call of Deputy-Superintendent
Jenkin, three hearty cheers were given
H.E. the Governor, in which even the two
Great Dane mascots joined.

HONGKONG POLICE ENLIST.
DETECTIVE'S INTERESTING
LETTER.

Information received by members of the
police force in Hongkong show that all the
Scotsmen who went home enlisted in the
Black Watch.

A.L.S. E. J. Singleton and the brothers
Edwards joined the Flying Corps.
L.S. Pattison, Sanitary Inspector Mil-
lington, P.-e. Hutchins, A.L.S. Clark, and
Warder Didsbury joined the King Ed-
ward's Horse, and have gone to the Cur-
ragh.

Railway Guard Cuff and P.-e. Reed (of
the Water Police) joined the Army Service
Corps.

P.-e. Lane, Delahunty, and Hourihan,
enlisted in the Irish Guards.
Several others joined the Royal Field
Artillery.

P.-e. James, who, it is understood, was in
an Officers' Training Corps at Home prior
to coming out to Hongkong, is believed to
have obtained a commission.

A.L.S. Singleton received the sad tidings
when he reached home that his father had
passed away just a week previously.

Detective Lane writes a most entertain-
ing letter to a colleague in the detective
department. He says that when in London
he met a niece of Inspector Withers (Miss
Crail), who was at one time in Hongkong.
The contingent crossed the Channel in a ter-
rible storm, and the celebration of New
Year's Day ashore was naturally disastrously
affected. "However, once I arrived in
the groves of Blarney," says Mr. Lane, "all
was well, and under the stimulus of liquid
refreshment, frequently administered, I
came round rapidly. There was nearly a
riot in Blarney when I drove up in my
white hat. Kids were fusing round cor-
ners shouting that the Germans were com-
ing, so I had to change into khaki as soon
as I could. I had a motor-car for several
days, and ran about the country a bit. The
Blarney police looked out for me every
night and carried me home when the car
arrived in the village. On the whole I was
glad when my leave was up and I escaped
from my sorrowing (!) relations. I met
Delahunty at Rosclere, and also Hourihan.
"We presented ourselves at the Horse
Guards on the Wednesday, and were then
sent to our various depots. We met Knight
of the Excise, and Alec Clark. "Jack"
Clark is on the sick-leave just now. The
others are all, and send their chin-chins to
Hongkong generally. The recruits here
don't half get on. There are hard knocks
in front of us, but we are not afraid of
that."

THE WAR.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY AT KIEL.

CONFERENCE WITH AUSTRIAN NAVAL CHIEF.

ANOTHER AERIAL ATTEMPT ON ENGLAND.

SEVERE BOMBARDMENTS IN WEST.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN RESIGNS.

"LUSITANIA" AFFAIR AMICABLY SETTLED.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES AT FRISE.

LARGER THAN AT LOOS.

LONDON, February 10th.

Reuter is reliably informed that the number of German wounded transported through Belgium after the attack at Frise was even larger than after the battle of Loos. Undoubtedly the total of German losses at Frise was extremely heavy.

ENEMY TRENCHES DAMAGED.

VIGOROUS BRITISH ARTILLERY.

LONDON, February 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—Last night we fired a mine south of Esse 8, and occupied the crater after fighting with a trench mortar and grenades. The enemy's artillery were active near Loos and north-east of Ypres. Ours replied vigorously, considerably damaging the enemy's trenches.

HEAVY ARTILLERY DUELS.

ENEMY DEFENCES DAMAGED.

PARIS, February 10th.
1.10 a.m.

A communiqué states:—Our heavy artillery in Belgium has continued the bombardment of the Vauban fort, and enemy trenches in the Petasé district. There has been an intense artillery duel in Artois. The enemy, after exploding a mine in front of our trenches south-west of Hill 140, launched an infantry attack which was pushed. Our bombers forced the enemy to evacuate a small post between Boissons and Rheims. Our batteries south-east of St. Mihiel seriously damaged enemy defences in the forest of Apremont.

ENEMY ACTIVITY.

TRENCHES PENETRATED.

PARIS, February 10th.
5.35 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been mutual artillery activity in Artois. The Germans exploded two large mines at La Folle, and penetrated some of the sectors of a firing trench which had been shattered; also some points of a supporting trench from which they were driven at night by a grenade attack. Fighting continues. French guns have been active in the Somme region, and there have been cannonades at Hartmannswillerkopf.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS AND THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

New York, February 10th.

It is stated that German propagandists are already campaigning with a view to securing an action by Congress against the Allies' blockade. They are reported as saying that submarine warfare cannot be suspended while the United States tolerates the blockade.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN NAVAL CONFERENCE.

THE ACTIVITY AT KIEL.

LONDON, February 10th.

Simultaneously with the reports of activity at Kiel, it was announced that the Archduke Charles, chief of the Austrian navy, had arrived at Berlin to confer with Admiral von Tirpitz.

"LUSITANIA" AFFAIR SETTLED.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS GERMANY'S OFFER.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

It is announced that President Wilson has accepted Germany's final Lusitania offer, and that only a few minor changes require to be made in the wording of the German reply.

New York, February 10th.

The Press headlines describe the Lusitania settlement as an acceptance of Germany's terms.

STEAMER AFIRE.

LONDON, February 10th.

The steamer *Texas*, which on the 7th inst. was 500 miles south-west of the coast of Ireland, is steaming to Queenstown severely afire.

SINKING OF DUTCH STEAMER.

STRONG REPRESENTATIONS TO BE MADE.

THE HAGUE, February 10th.

The Foreign Ministry announces that the strongest representations will be made to Berlin regarding the torpedoing of the *Arctis*. The German Minister at The Hague has expressed regret and Germany's readiness to pay an indemnity.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CO-OPERATION WITH BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS IN FLIGHT.

LONDON, February 10th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russians in the Caucasus are striking the Turkish flanks, momentarily disregarding Erzerum, while they are also co-operating with the advancing Russians in Persia and the British in Mesopotamia.

RUSSIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN POSITION.

LONDON, February 10th.

An Austrian communiqué admits that repeated Russian attacks have succeeded in piercing the Austrian position north-west of Tarnopol.

RUSSIANS CROSS DNEISTER.

PETROGRAD, February 10th.

An official announcement states that the Russians have crossed the Dneister near Usikyke.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN-BULGARIAN CONFERENCE.

AMSTERDAM, February 10th.

A telegram from Sofia states that King Ferdinand has gone to the German headquarters, on a visit to the Kaiser. The Ministry exercises regency during his absence.

A later despatch states that King Ferdinand, M. Radoslavoff, the Premier, and M. Jekoff, Foreign Minister, have arrived at the German headquarters. They are to confer with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow.

NEUTRAL CONSULS IN MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, February 10th.

The Germano-Bulgarian authorities have decided on the removal of neutral Consuls occupied in the districts of Macedonia.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS MEET ITALIANS IN ALBANIA.

AN AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, February 10th.

An Austrian communiqué makes the first mention of contact with the Italians in Albania. It says that a force of Serbians, Italians and Essad Pasha's Albanians are retreating before the Austrian advance. They made a stand at Valva, five miles north-west of Tirana.

The communiqué declares that the disarmament of the Montenegrins has been completed.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ROME, February 10th.

A communiqué states:—There has been increasing artillery activity on the Isonzo front.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN RESIGNS.

TO BE SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, February 10th.

It is officially announced that General Smith-Dorrien has resigned his command of the forces in East Africa owing to ill health, and that General Smuts succeeds him.

A War Office announcement says that the command in East Africa was offered to General Smuts in November, but he was unable, for various reasons, to accept. As ill-health necessitated General Sir Smith-Dorrien's relinquishment, the command was again offered to General Smuts, who, in the circumstances, accepted. He has been appointed temporary Lieutenant-General.

CARING FOR SOLDIERS.

THE LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

LONDON, February 10th.

A White Paper has been issued dealing with the land settlement scheme for discharged soldiers. The paper suggests a beginning with £2,000,000 sterling to establish three pioneer colonies in Great Britain totalling 5,000 acres. It also urges the co-operation of the County Councils in providing small holdings for men who are not prepared to go to the above State colonies. Provision will also be made for an agricultural training for disabled soldiers. The Paper considers that such a land settlement is much more likely to succeed than anything which has been tried up to the present.

GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

AND A BRITISH MISSION.

LONDON, February 10th.

It is suggested that the mission of Lord Curzon and Sir Douglas Haig to the King of the Belgians is connected with Germany's peace overtures to Belgium.

MINERS AND COMPULSION.

LONDON, February 10th.

A miners' conference at Lancaster passed a resolution in opposition to the spirit of compulsion, and expressing its determination to scrutinise vigilantly any proposed extension of compulsion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SEAPLANES OVER ENGLAND.

BOMBS DROPPED: A FEW CASUALTIES.

LONDON, February 10th.

An official announcement states that two German seaplanes this afternoon dropped three bombs in a field near Ramsgate, and four near a school at Broadstairs.

There was no damage except to glass, and no casualties.

Another message states that two women and a child were injured in yesterday afternoon's air-raid on the coast.

A number of naval and military aeroplanes ascended to attack the raiders, who immediately retreated.

No engagement is reported.

ANTI-ZEPPELIN MEASURES.

A DARKENED ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 10th.

The Home Office have ordered the lighting restrictions to be extended to the central and north-western districts of England.

The Stratford municipality have resolved to abolish street lighting.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham has convened a conference of Midlands representatives to consider anti-Zeppelin measures.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

COLONEL FOR PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

LONDON, February 10th.

Prince and Princess Almsalm have arrived in London, having been released from internment at Gibraltar. They were exchanged through the good offices of the King of Spain for Colonel Gordon V.C., who was taken prisoner during the retreat from Mons.

MORE BRITISH WAR LOANS.

LONDON, February 10th.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that there will be a fresh and almost unlimited war loan early in April, which it is hoped may be preceded by a substantial victory in the field.

Wall Street expects that another large Allies' loan will be floated in America in the summer.

NATIONAL ECONOMY.

LONDON, February 10th.

A Treasury Committee on National Economy will probably shortly be appointed. It will include workers' representatives.

FRENCH MISSION TO ITALY.

PARIS, February 10th.

M. Briand, the Premier, M. Bourgeois, Foreign Minister, and M. Thomas, War Minister, have left for Italy.

NEW DUTCH FINANCE MINISTER.

THE HAGUE, February 10th.

Dr. Anton van Gyn, Treasurer General in the Department of Finance, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

RUBBER GROWERS.

ASKING FOR SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, February 10th.

The Rubber Growers Association's yearly report states that a strong case is being prepared for submission to the Treasury regarding the excess of profits and duty. It is hoped that substantial concessions will be made.

BANK OF FRANCE ESTABLISHES A RECORD.

Thanks to the renewed ardour of contributors, says the *Reuter*, the gold reserve in the Bank of France has for the first time exceeded five milliards (£200,000,000). No other bank in the world has ever been able to reach such a total.

What more splendid proof could one have of the exceptional solidity of our credit? In spite of the war, and thanks to the enlightened patriotism of all those who held any gold, nearly one milliard 300 million francs in gold (over £50,000,000) have come in since last May to swell the amount in our Treasury.

Could there be any more convincing proof of the confidence of the French people in a victory which becomes ever less distant? The twenty-fourth week of the appeal for gold produced an additional 60 million francs.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LOYALIST VICTORY.

300 REBEL CASUALTIES.

PEKING, February 10th.

A Government telegram reports a Loyalist victory at Luchow, with 300 rebel casualties. Large quantities of munitions were captured. Heavy rain prevented the pursuit of the rebels.

Another telegram states that the Government troops at Suifu are in a favourable position. They are preparing to cross the river at Nanchi in order to attack Suifu.

THE TSAN CHENG YUAN.

The Tsan Cheng Yuan meets on Friday to discuss important business.

CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

A Citizens' Convention will be convened in April.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections take place in March.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

To mark the opening of the Seamen's Institute as a Men's Club, specially intended for the use of the Territorial troops in the Colony, an excellent concert was given at the Institute last evening. The Military Chaplain (Rev. C. J. Cooper-Hunt) was responsible for the arrangement of the programme, and the concert was undoubtedly a most successful one. The contributors included the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. R. Sutherland, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Cooper-Hunt, Captain Scales, R.A.M.C., Lieut. Fisher, 74th Punjabis, and Mr. E. J. England. The Hon. Mr. Pollock turned the eloquence he has acquired in legal spheres to good account on the platform, his several recitations giving great pleasure, especially "The Stage Sailor," by Jerome, which was intensely diverting. Mr. Sutherland was as great a favourite as ever. His mimicry was excellent, and his imitation of "a daily dialogue" between the Mistress and the Cook in pidgin English was a great hit. It is a pity that Mrs. Riddell is not heard more frequently in Hongkong. She sang charmingly several dainty songs, "The Flower Girl's Cry"—a very appealing number—being perhaps the favourite. The accompaniments to Mrs. Riddell's songs were sympathetically played by Lieut. Fisher, 74th Punjabis, who also sang acceptably to his own accompaniment. Mr. England's four songs were all much appreciated, and Captain Scales' humorous items were also very popular. Mrs. Cooper-Hunt was the accompanist. Sergt.-Major Wilson, 4th K.S.L.I., was the Chairman. We are desired to state that the Institute is for the use of sailors and soldiers alike. It is under the control of the Missions to Seamen, the Chaplain of which is the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and the lay Reader Mr. F. W. Everton.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

The death of 2nd Lieut. W. H. Butland, of the Durham Light Infantry, occurred on January 31st, as the result of wounds received in action. The eldest son of Captain and Mrs. Butland, he was born in America in 1890 and celebrated his 25th birthday only last November. He was brought to Shanghai by his parents when five years of age, was educated in China at the China Inland Mission School at Chefoo. He left the Chefoo school and joined the firm of Davies and Brooks, where he served apprenticeship as architect, remaining with them about five years. In June, 1911, he went to London to finish his studies as civil engineer and architect. In December 1914, with his younger brother George, who is now 2nd Lieutenant in the Second York and Lancaster Regiment, he joined the Artists' Rifles, Officers' Training School, London, and soon afterward was sent to the front.

Mr. George Bell Miller, formerly of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., has been gazetted 2nd Lieut. in the 13th Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

UNLUCKY GEM!

VIENNA STORY OF THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

Vienna has solved the secret of Britain's fall, according to the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*.

Is there really any truth—as that paper—in the legendary lore that has ever surrounded the gem talismans of reigning Sovereigns? We hope there may be, so far at least as concerns English crown jewels. The famous Cullinan diamond, which forms part of the jewel setting of the British crown, has a remarkable prophecy all to itself. It has been predicted that this stone shall one day be ground to dust by a woman, and that, maddened by the attacks of hosts of enemies, she will scatter its dust to the four winds of heaven.

In strange coincidence with this tradition, the occultist Lorenz now recalls the fact that the traitor Botha headed the Cullinan to King Edward, and declares that it was regarded as a stone of fate and misfortune by all students of occult lore, who were unanimous in their conclusions, from their reading of the book of destiny, that the gem would be destroyed by the hand of a desperate woman.

That woman can be none other than proud Britannia, whose downfall is as certain as the coming of Doomsday. So may it be.

HONGKONG MEN AND THE WAR.

COMPILATION OF A PERMANENT RECORD.

It will be remembered that some months ago we published a list of the names of those men who had volunteered for active service from Hongkong. Since that time many others have gone, and news has been received that some have fallen whilst others have obtained promotion and have been mentioned in dispatches for distinguished conduct in the field. A correspondent now suggests that it would be of very considerable interest if a list could be compiled not only of those men on active service who left Hongkong to go direct to the front, but also of those who had been resident in the Colony for a sufficient time previously to become well-known to the members of our community. Such names have been published in the *Daily Press* from time to time, but, as our correspondent points out, the day passes and the names are apt to be forgotten if some permanent record is not maintained.

Such a record would be of abiding interest if it could be properly compiled, and would form a roll of honour of which Hongkong might well be proud. In order to add to the interest of the list, however, it is suggested that all possible details should be given, including the name of the regiment and any honours or promotion won. For obtaining these details we need the co-operation of the friends and relatives of those on active service. If this is given we shall be most pleased to publish from time to time how Hongkong men are faring and then, when the time comes, it will be a comparatively easy task to obtain from our files the complete record of those who went from this part of the world to carry out their part in the Great War.

A correspondent sends us a list of names of men well-known in Hongkong who were recommended by Sir John French last November for "gallant and distinguished service." The list includes:—

- Lieut.-General Sir C. A. Anderson, K.C.B.
- Lieut.-Col. E. F. Taylor, C.B., Army Service Corps.
- Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. D. Tison, D.C.L.I.
- Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) J. B. G. Tullock, K.O.Y.L.I.
- Capt. D. R. Peel, R.F.A. and Lieut. (temp.) E. T. Peel, Wilts Regt. (Mrs. Anstruther's brothers).
- Major V. M. Fortune, Black Watch (Mrs. Landale's brother).
- Capt. E. H. Kelly, R.E. (General Kelly's son).
- Lieut.-Col. J. A. Stewart, A.O.D.
- Major H. T. Dobbin, D.C.L.I.
- Major F. T. G. Agg, K.O.Y.L.I.
- Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Withcombe, C.M.G.
- Lieut.-Col. E. L. Fitzwilliams, A.S.C.
- Lieut.-Col. McMunn, R.A.M.C.
- Capt. J. F. C. Dalmahey (killed) 40th Pathans.

Recent Naval promotions included the following:—

- Commander Claud Seymour to be Captain.
- Lt.-Cr. Hector Boyes, Lt.-Cr. Alan Dixon, Lt.-Cr. F. A. N. Cromie and Lt.-Cr. W. G. C. Maxwell, to be Commanders.
- Commander C. MacKenzie, of H.M.S. *Clio*, was specially promoted Captain.
- Lt.-Cr. Hugh England was promoted to Commander for special service when the *Triumph* was torpedoed.
- Lt.-Cr. Herbert has been awarded the D.S.O.
- Lt.-Cr. Wilkinson and Lt.-Cr. Mulock were mentioned and recommended in Vice-Admiral De Robeck's despatch for special service.
- Sub-Lt. Tudway was awarded D. S. Cross a Mesopotamia.
- Other military officers who have been mentioned or decorated include:—
- Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Marable, K.O.Y.L.I.
- Lt.-Col. Usher-Smith, A.O.D.
- Capt. Monteith, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
- Capt. Brock, 128th Baluchis, Military Cross.
- Capt. Momber, R.E., Military Cross.
- Some of those who have laid down their lives:—
- Lieut. Batson, D.C.L.I.
- Lieut. Aston, D.C.L.I.
- Lieut. Harrison, D.C.L.I.
- Major Dickinson, D.C.L.I.
- Colonel Rennie, 40th Pathans.
- Major Perkins, 40th Pathans.
- Captain Christopher, 40th Pathans.
- Captain Dalmahey, 40th Pathans.
- Captain Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis.
- Lieut. Moberley, 74th Punjabis.
- Commander Darley, H.M.S. *Good Hope*.
- Captain Williams, H.M.S. *Hawke* late of the *Cadmus*.
- Commander Cottrell-Dormer, H.M.S. *Princess Irene* late of the *Thistle*.
- Engr. Commander Hammond, H.M.S. *Triumph*.
- Sub-Lt. Stopford-Sackville, T.B.D. *Bible*.
- Lt. Cookson, H.M.S. *Clio*.
- Surgeon Quirk, H.M.S. *Princess Irene*, late of the *Maori*.
- Surgeon Miller, *B. Lark*, late of the *Britannia*.
- Lieut. Edye, D.C.L.I.
- Lieut. Hatfield, P.O. Rifles.
- Lieut. Gresson, Regiment.



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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
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THERAPION NO. 3
CURES SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, BURNS, SORES, ETC.

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THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong, 11th February, 1916.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW
Neon—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Monday, 14th Feb.
11 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders in the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Noon—The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 15th Feb.
Noon—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Frid y, 18th Feb.
Noon—Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 19th Feb.
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

Monday, 21st Feb.
Hongkong Race—1st Day.

Tuesday, 22nd Feb.
Hongkong Race—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 23rd Feb.
Hongkong Race—3rd Day.

Saturday, 26th Feb.
Hongkong Race—Off Day.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at Noon.—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, and moderately elsewhere. The northern depression is situated in the Pacific to the N.E. of Hokkaido; that over Indo China has filled up. The anticyclone remains stationary and has again increased in intensity.

Strong monsoon may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction.	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood.	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, probably improving later.
Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau.	The same as Hongkong and Lantau. (No. 1.)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	The same as Hongkong and Lantau. (No. 1.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February, 10th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.03	30.18	30.18
Temperature	57	51	58
Humidity	69	70	67
Wind Direction	North	North	East
Force	2	1	4
Weather	Fair	Fair	Fair
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 9th ... 59
Lowest open air Temperature on 9th ... 52

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th February, 1916.

		High Water	Low Water
Day of Week	Day's Month	H.K. Time	H.K. Time
Thurs.	11	h. m. 3 44	h. m. 7 43
Fri.	12	h. m. 3 56	h. m. 8 17
Satur.	13	h. m. 4 14	h. m. 8 36
Sun.	14	h. m. 4 36	h. m. 8 59
Mon.	15	h. m. 5 02	h. m. 9 26
Tues.	16	h. m. 5 34	h. m. 10 00
Wed.	17	h. m. 6 14	h. m. 10 43

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

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11th Feb. 10th. 1916.

THE KAISER AT VIENNA. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VISIT. AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

BY A. G. GARDINER, EDITOR OF "THE DAILY NEWS AND LEADER."

From all the rumours and speculations of these days one fact stands out with undisputed significance. It is the visit of the Kaiser to the Emperor Francis Joseph. That visit had no military meaning. The conduct of the war is in the hands of Berlin, and in any case the Kaiser would not travel to Vienna to discuss it with Francis Joseph. Nothing but the gravest political crisis explains the meeting. It has been suggested that the old Emperor, worried with the appalling failure of the great adventure into which he was plunged sixteen months ago, has begun to listen to suggestions of a separate peace and that the object of the Kaiser's visit was to avert that disaster.

There is nothing improbable in this interpretation. The Emperor is an old and grief-stricken man. His share in the making of the war was doubtless only formal. He sees the ruin which threatens the Empire, and his personality alone has held together for sixty years, and it is not unnatural that before he dies, he should wish to see the end of the tragedy in which his tragic reign is closing. His country has been stricken far more heavily than Germany. Its losses have been far greater, its failure on every front unqualified, its misery almost beyond description. He was perhaps only a tool in the making of the war, but in the making of peace he would have behind him the agony of his disillusioned and desolated people. I said long ago that Berlin would have to look to its back door, and it is possible that it is because the back door is yielding that the Kaiser has hastened to Vienna to look to the fastenings.

But it is more probable that the meeting was concerned not with opposed aims but with a mutual object. The Emperor may desire peace at any cost on sentimental grounds, but the Kaiser desires peace no less on practical grounds. He knows that the tide has turned against him, and that this moment, when the diversion in the Balkans temporarily conceals the fact from a superficial view, may be his last chance for bargaining, if not as a conqueror, at least as the holder of the stronger hand.

The visible facts are still with him. We may conceive him summing them up. He has failed, it is true in all his objectives. Paris and Calais are still untaken, the great thrust at Russia has ended in futility, the armies of his enemies are unbeaten, no single decision of first rate consequence has been won. But on the other hand his soil is free from the invader, he has made a coup in the Balkans, and he is in possession of Belgium, of Serbia, of Northern France, and of Poland. If the occupation of enemy territory meant victory he is victorious. But wars are won, not by the occupation of territory, not by the defeat of armies. And it is this fact that brings the Kaiser to the other side of his calculation.

What of the invisible facts of the struggle? There may be said to be five elements in war—men, money, materials, politico-economic conditions, and diplomacy. In the first year of the war he had the unquestioned advantage in all these respects, except one, money, and the importance of that factor only arises in the final stages of exhaustion. The Southern States were always inferior in the matter of money, but the fact did not operate until the third year of the Civil War. We may therefore imagine that the Kaiser in his calculation is leaving money out of immediate consideration. The four elements that concern him are materials, men, diplomacy, and the internal condition of Germany. In all these respects he finds his ascendancy gone. It was his superiority in material perhaps even more than his superiority in men that gave him his overwhelming initial advantage.

When we look back upon the history of the past fifteen months one great military fact stands out in clear relief. It is the fact of Germany's appreciation of the value of the big gun in field warfare. It is so big a fact that we may almost wonder that it was not decisive. We certainly cannot wonder that Germany believed that, coupled with her other advantages, it would be decisive. The Allies were caught napping, and Germany expected to destroy them before they were awake.

FAILURE OF THE EXPERTS.

In this respect we were all alike culpable—no one more culpable than the French General Staff. It was obstinately opposed to the idea of the use of heavy artillery in the field. There are few things which show more conclusively the conservatism of the professional mind than the facts in regard to this matter. In 1911 M. Caillaux's Ministry asked for a grant of nearly ten millions for heavy artillery for use in the field, but when the Caillaux Ministry fell the General Staff prevailed on M. Millerand, the Minister of War in the Poincaré Cabinet, to cancel the grant on the ground that heavy artillery in the field would only hamper the operations of the Army. Even down to the spring of this year the munitions department in France was in the control of a General who pinned his faith to the 75-mm. gun and opposed the supply of heavy artillery to the army in the field and it was not until the Socialist-civilian, M. Thomas, was put in control of the department that the costly folly was blown to the winds. Our own experience was the same. Long after the high explosive shell had proved to be the most devastating instrument of the enemy, the professional soldiers, with ineradicable unteachableness, were still insisting that shrapnel was the thing.

MUNITIONS.

But this is a digression. The point is that to-day that original and vital advantage of the enemy is gone, and gone at a time

when it can least be spared. This country, with its unparalleled industrial resources, is converted into a vast munitions factory. France, Italy, and Russia are working within their various limits at the highest pressure, and behind all are the immense resources of the North American Continent and Japan. That the Central Powers can keep pace with the production of the Allies is a demonstrable impossibility. It is true that they are in possession of great manufacturing resources that do not belong to them in France, Belgium, and Poland; but even if those resources were adequate they have not the human power to realize them such as exists in the great neutral countries of the United States and Japan. In a word, on this essential point of munitioning, the Kaiser knows that the cards are against him. The Allies, having survived the shock of Germany's superiority and preparedness, are now reversing the position with daily increasing emphasis.

INTERNAL TROUBLE.

It is not less clear that the factor of the internal politico-economic position has turned decisively against the enemy. We are not exactly a nest of singing birds in this country. We have our plots and our panics and we make the most of them. We like to wash our dirty linen in public and we love to tell the enemy that we are slackers and can't possibly win. That is our way. But these national habits of depreciation have nothing to do with the realities of the position. They are no set-off against the ominous deficiency which prevails in Germany. About that deficiency there may be exaggeration, but there can be no doubt about the fact. The food riots of the women, the alarming rise of prices, the shortage in essentials like fats, rubber, wool, etc.—these and similar things are no longer matters of question. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that what is happening is the breakdown of German organization. If that statement is true the temple itself is rocking. For what remains, to German efficiency, if organization fails? She is in a far worse case than a country like ours which, with small genius for organization, has a real genius for improvisation. And war ultimately is improvisation. That the economic situation cannot improve goes without saying. It cannot improve until the British Navy is defeated, and Germany, we may assume, has ceased to cultivate that dream.

THE SOCIALIST RISING.

This internal economic pressure is reacting very markedly on the political situation. Little attention has been given in this country to the significant movement in the Socialist party. With the exception of the Extreme Left under Dr. Liebknecht, that party has hitherto condoned the war, even if it has not formally supported it; but now the intellectual Centre of the party, under Herr Karl Kautsky, is moving towards open opposition to the war credits. The gravity of this tendency is evidenced by the statement which comes as I write that, owing to the action of the Socialists, the German Chancellor will discuss the possibilities of peace in the course of the next few days. The statement is accompanied by much "leather and prunella" about the triumph of Germany, the failure of the Allies, and the course of the war. But the significance of the fact is unmistakable.

THE BREAKING POINT.

And behind these considerations there is another which must be weighing on the Kaiser still more heavily. The information we have on the munitions question, the economic aspect and the political position is strong but not absolute. We do well to discount it heavily. The case is otherwise in regard to men. Here the facts are within certain limits, ascertainable and absolute. At their best, from the German point of view, they point to inevitable defeat. The breaking strain at the worst will come early in the new year; at the best it will be delayed until the beginning of 1917. But it cannot be escaped. Mr. Belle's calculation—and no one in this country has devoted anything like the careful attention he has given to this vital aspect of the struggle—says that the war with an efficient mobilizable force of a little over eight millions. She has lost at the rate of a minimum of 220,000 a month—in all three and a half million men. She has to keep over three million in the field with auxiliary services needing hardly less than a million. In other words, to maintain her present activity she needs practically every available man. Her only margin consists of boys of the classes which mature in 1916 and 1917.

This is not the highest estimate of the German losses, but that it is not excessive may be inferred from the official German figures. These show that the monthly loss (deducting slightly wounded and returned to duty) has been nearly 130,000. But the German lists are known to be very much in arrear. They include casualties of months, often many months, ago, and are in other respects gravely suspect. But taking this lowest term, the German loss up to the 1st of December was not much short of two and a half millions. Assuming this wastage, the collapse would come at the beginning of 1917. On the most conservative calculation, therefore, Germany's man-power will hold out for a year; on a moderate calculation it has year; on the margin of the '16 and '17 (classes) reached the breaking point. I have spoken of Germany, because Germany is the keystone of the arch; moreover, the Austrian losses have been unquestionably heavier, especially in the matter of prisoners. Of course, Russia and France have lost heavily also. Russia most heavily of all the belligerents. But Russia's resources in men are still enormous; France has suffered relatively little; and most important of all the British Army is only now coming into the field as the dominating factor of the war.

NO BREACH.

Finally, there is the diplomatic element. The Kaiser's pre-war calculations must have allowed very largely for a rupture among allies whose interests were so indivisible and conflicting. It was the great peril of the Alliance. That it has been avoided is one of those negative triumphs, like the triumph of the British Navy, which are so easily overlooked and so all important. It is the triumph that we owe primarily to Sir Edward Grey, and in the vast perspective of the war it reduces all the real or supposed failures of the

"CENTRAL EUROPE." CANALS & SEA POWER.

The Vienna papers publish the full text of a lecture delivered by Herr Dernburg. It is a most interesting exposition of the view that Germany can destroy the British Empire—first, by disputing or persuading other peoples to dispute the British possession of all those "strong places" which block the freedom of the seas, and, secondly, by undermining British prestige. Herr Dernburg would like to see Gibraltar claimed by Spain and Malta by Italy. He made capital out of the recent offer of Cyprus to Greece, referred cheerfully to the German hope of trouble in Egypt, and claimed that in the long run the naval interests of the United States will be antagonistic to those of England.

But perhaps the most interesting passage is that in which Herr Dernburg explained the connection between these anti-British hopes and the new German theories about "Central Europe." After a reference to the German-Austrian-Hungarian fiscal negotiations, he said:—

This war will put an end to English supremacy at sea, not only because, as we all hope, the European Central Powers will be victorious, but because in this struggle they have the support of all neutral countries, and even the support of England's present Allies (sic). But, as a matter of fact, England's naval supremacy is already crumbling. A year ago the Austro-German advance to the Dardanelles would have been described as a dream. To-day it is a reality. Now in these extraordinary times we Central Europeans do not need the sea-way as our road right up to the Indian frontier. In such times we can get along without it, and so a great part of the world is freed from English supremacy, if not from English pressure, and from English supremacy is itself threatened.

But the great advantage of the sea lies in the fact that enormous quantities of goods can be carried at extremely cheap rates, and that the railways cannot compete with them. If, therefore, I must upon the strength of my experience make any prediction about the development of the new world constellation, it is this—that, not only in war-time, but also in peace time, there will be an effort to attain the utmost possible independence of the sea. The development of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy will presumably tend towards the identification of industry and agriculture. For this there will be need of enormous transport resources, and transport ought, if possible, to be other than railway transport. This leads to the idea of the development of the Central European Canal system, and to the improvement of waterways which are not navigable. In this way we can to a considerable extent, although by no means entirely, obtain the advantages which belong to sea transport.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

"WE CAN LIVE AS NEIGHBOURS."

Interest was excited by the lecture on "India and Russia," given by Mr. Alexis Aladin, ex-member of the Russian Duma, at the "At Home" of the Northbrook Society.

Sir Horatio Shephard introduced the lecturer, a missionary who had come to dissipate the ignorance prevailing in England about Russia. Mr. Aladin was anxious to impress upon the audience that he spoke as a leader of democracy in Russia. A point on which he laid particular stress was that Russia's 170 millions of inhabitants were not dominated by the will of one man. He spoke of the excellent work done by the self-governing municipal bodies, and said that the heart of the Russian people was not in the Russo-Japanese war, as that trainload of soldiers arrived in Russia from the front without orders, and before the conclusion of peace, in this war Russia, despite her great losses, was determined to fight Germany to the bitter end. Dealing specially with India and Russia, he spoke of their point of contact in Central Asia. Russia's advance in Asia had been for colonisation, not for conquest, he declared, and the fears of the past were due to lack of knowledge. "We can live as neighbours" was his dictum. India was happy in being able to pursue her path of progress under the wings of the British race. Mr. Aladin said that the democracy of Russia desired nothing more than to see India strong, and that there was no shadow of danger from Russia.

DJEMAL PASHA'S AFFRONT TO GERMANS.

The *Petit Journal's* Athens correspondent states that Djemal Pasha was recently in Constantinople settling questions connected with the Egyptian campaign. He refused to have Germans on his staff with the exception of one General without a command and with pure advisory functions.

Allies' diplomacy to their true proportions. To-day we may fairly regard the peril as overcome. The agreement against a separate peace has been ratified with the addition of Italy. Many attempts have been made to get behind that agreement both in the case of Russia and of France. I have reason to know that quite recently a great bid was made to France only to be promptly rejected. The Kaiser knows to-day that there will be no separate peace and no breach in the ranks of the Allies.

But against all this advance tendency he has one card—and it would be foolish to overestimate the gravity of the perils which confront us not only in Serbia, but also in Gallipoli. In both places the Allies are in obvious danger of unfavourable developments. But at the worst these developments cannot divert the remorseless trend of the war as a whole. The Balkan phase is a big incident, but it is an incident only. Its value to Germany is as a means of bringing the Allies to terms before what I have called the invisible factors of the war are revealed in all their significance. The advantage must be realized soon if it is to be realized at all. Hence the rumours of peace, the denials, the debate in the Reichstag—hence, too, perhaps the meeting of the Kaisers. Germany hopes to get home on the Balkan wave before it breaks.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

A PLEA FOR REPRESENTATION.

[BY ST. NIKAL SINGH.]

The Indian National Congress—which is habitually called India's unofficial Parliament—now meeting in Bombay, has rightly paid a tribute to Lord Hardinge for accepting the resolution recently proposed in the Imperial Legislative Council recommending that India should be officially represented in the Imperial Conference. Indian publicists—ten thousand of whom, belonging to various religions and races, are attending the Congress—have considered for long that the Imperial Conference was a defective body, so long as it excluded from its deliberations the portion of the Empire that is the most populous and has the oldest civilisation. Such approval of the action taken by the Viceroy as has been expressed in journals published in the Dominions Overseas is making all Indians who are alive to what is going on in the world feel that they belong to the Imperial family—ramp just as much as do the Colonials who are of British descent.

In considering the prospect of India entering into the councils of the Empire, it is necessary to remember that India will gain the privilege of serving the Empire rather than at advantage for her own aggrandisement. This point needs to be emphasised.

Little effort is required to convince any intelligent person that if India is to do her best by the Empire, she must be treated as a full-fledged member of the Imperial group, and that she must be taken into full confidence. Sentiment no less than experience demands this.

Two schools of thought. In measuring the effect of the grant to India of an equal status in the Imperial Conference, the reader must remember that Indians are divided into two distinctive schools of political thought. Those belonging to one of these groups have never wavered in their belief in the sincerity of Britain's expressed intention to fulfil the various pledges that she has made to Indians, from time to time, through her Sovereigns and statesmen, guaranteeing to them their inalienable rights, and promising them full opportunities for political growth.

Those belonging to the other school have, to a great or less extent, lost their faith in Britain's intentions, through a series of events that took place during the last decade, to which reference need not be made here. The concession made by Lord Hardinge will justify the faith that Indians of the first-mentioned section reposed in Britain's honour, and inspire them to redouble their efforts to aid the Empire during the crisis, and will make them give their help with a lighter heart than ever before. It will show the other school their political short-sightedness and make them rally round the British flag.

Anything that tends to increase the confidence of Indians in Britain's sincerity and good-will towards them must necessarily have the effect of diminishing political crime in India. Such crime was unknown in Great Britain's Oriental Dependency until about a decade ago. It has been traced by competent authority to the series of events that made a section of Indians lose faith in Britain's intention to provide them with the opportunity to advance politically.

Only a genuine knowledge of Indians, however, came under the influence of the Terrorist doctrines, and, considering all circumstances, very few tragedies have been perpetrated by Indian nihilists. I call prominent attention to this fact because a writer in a morning paper recently made the exaggerated statement that "Conspiracies in India since the bounteous reign of Lord Morley have been as thick as gooseberries."

At one time it had become quite the fashion in India to deify the political activity of those Indians who sent petitions and resolutions to the Government praying for concessions. It was said that such tactics had been pursued for years on end, but had failed to accomplish any substantial good. It was declared that Britain did not consider India to be a member of the Imperial group, but treated her as an alien, to whom she was not bound by any ties of kinship.

A NEW EPOCH.

It was claimed that her attitude towards India was that of a slave-holder towards her chattel, and that she was bent upon exploiting her bond-servant in every possible manner. Such reports have been often flung at Indians who were well disposed towards Britain, and who sought to show their embittered countrymen the folly of their ways. When Lord Hardinge accepted the resolution moved by an Indian member of the Imperial Legislative Council he shattered the case of the croaking malcontents.

The admission of India into the councils of the Empire will mark a new epoch for India, full of promise for her internal development and for the Empire as a whole. In the past too much stress has been laid upon the few points in which the interests of Britain and of India clash, and too little attention has been paid to the many interests that they have in common. Racial and colour prejudices have been allowed to create artificial differences between India and the Dominions. Indian problems and aspirations must be viewed from a wide angle by British and by the other members of the Empire.

I am confident that any Indians who may be appointed to serve on Imperial Commissions will be found to be men of large intellectual outlook and of generous impulses. It would be their duty to safeguard Indian interests, and they are bound to exert eternal vigilance to ensure that object. *Poli-Mall Gazette.*

Their hearts fired by a patriotism which defied wind and wave, and spurred on by a supreme desire to reach the European battle-front, Karl Miezitz, an interned sailor of one of the German merchantmen in Manila Bay, and C. J. Matthews, a member of the 13th Infantry Band, stationed at Camp McGrath, Batangas, set sail for China en route for Europe, from Batangas early in the morning of December 23, on a native barge, and have not been seen or heard of since.

HOW WE CAPTURED A GENERAL.

A RUSSIAN SOLDIER'S STORY.

[BY H. HAMILTON FYFE.]

To hear the man talk one would not think he had done anything particular. It was only when he warmed up over the exciting part of the story, the rousing of the house after they had crept into it, that he seemed to dwell upon the exploit with pleasure in recalling its incidents.

Yet what he described was really the most daring adventure which has been indulged in during the war. To penetrate thirteen miles deep into the enemy's lines, to attack the headquarters of a divisional staff, and to carry off the general with several of his officers, getting clear away again, prisoners and all—this is the kind of raid with which we are all familiar in fiction of the "Three Musketeers" type. But here it actually happened.

Of that there is no manner of doubt—No possible shadow of doubt—No possible doubt whatever.

It was mentioned in the official bulletin. It has been the talk of the Army and of other armies for days past. The way of its happening was this.

In the Pinsk marshes there is a little town called Nevel. Near this the Prussian general commanding the 22nd Division had made himself as comfortable as he could in a substantial country house. The house stands in a garden. There are no other houses quite near. Of course the staff of the Russian division which lay to the eastward knew all about it. They had local eyes and ears at their service. But it was not anyone upon the staff who conceived the bold idea of raiding the Prussian general's headquarters.

It was to the ambitious imagination of a young officer in charge of a scouting party that the thought of this triumph presented itself. He knew the country. Among the swamps, a small number of men might pass by paths known only to the peasants, with such a secret movement as would escape the notice of any German outpost. The house, he learned, was not closely guarded; it could be some few minutes before help could arrive. A kidnapping expedition would be risky. Its success must depend upon the swift and ruthless energy with which the attack was made. Any delay would mean certain failure. It would be "touch and go" in the extreme.

He resolved, however, to risk it. Others were easily found to share the peril and the hoped-for glory. Preparations were scarcely needed. This was fortunate, for if such plans are talked about they have a way of becoming known to outsiders; the enemy's gold can often buy the secret. All that had to be done was to secure a guide knowing every track across the marshes who could be trusted, and to wait for a dark night.

The night came, solidly black, with a low, heavy, from which scattered snowflakes fell. The scouting party was paraded. Without being told that anything special was their night's work, they started off. Scouts generally put some food into their haversacks, for they never know how long they may be away. Sometimes they have to hide for days before they get a chance to return with their information, picked up literally "under the enemy's nose." They were well provided this time, and when their guide joined them they were told to eat something and to make tea before they set off on their fifteen-mile tramp across the bitter bogland. They were also taken "now into their officers' confidence."

At last, after hours of tramping through desolation, they saw lights far away. These were the lights of the little town. Again they took a bite, while the officer in command explained to them what must do. They had crossed one river already. They had another to ford now. Then they would be close to the house where the general and his staff were probably asleep, untroubled by the little thinking that before morning they would be prisoners in the Russian lines.

Now they moved more carefully than ever. Beyond the Stokhod River they were among the enemy's detachments. They had pierced deep into the country occupied by the "Niemtsi" (Russian for "Germans," literally "the dumb ones," because long ago the first Germans who were seen by the Russian peasants could not speak Russian and to them were therefore "dumb"). Here it is impossible to prevent it. This marsh which our scouts had crossed seemed to the enemy to be untroubled, and therefore a secure barrier. Very soon they were to be roughly undeciphered.

There were no sentries outside the garden. The raiders got into it and had surrounded the house before they were noticed. Sentries back and front kept guard, unfearing. Suddenly death took them in the darkness. Before the life was out of them the Russians were in the house.

The teller of the story entered a room where a soldier sat with his back to his ears sleepily waiting for a telephone message. This room was lighted up. The rest of the house seemed to be dark. The soldier did not look round. He heard someone enter, but evidently thought it a comrade.

There was a pause of half a minute. The house was so still that those who had got into the telephone-room felt doubtful what to do next. Death stood by the German soldier's elbow. Then a voice in the next room cried out sharply. "Wer da?" ("Who's that?") and the German soldier's life was over. The telephone instrument was smashed at once. Next moment the whole place was in an uproar.

Shots were fired. Shouts came from all sides. Soldiers appeared buckling their belts. All who showed themselves to the scouts left outside the house were either bayoneted or bombed. The bursting of the hand-grenades, the rattle of the terrified Germans, the leaping flames of a fire started by an overturned lamp, the hoarse bellowing of orders which could not be obeyed, the hard breathing of those who were engaged in death-struggles within the house—all combined to make up a scene wilder and grimmer than any which could be imagined.

Now picture the general's bedroom. It was next to the room where the soldier was next to the room where the soldier

FOR ALL PRISONERS AND CAPTIVES.

PLEA TO NEUTRALS.

[BY ICHONOLAST.]

Unwounded prisoners of war have been woefully neglected by international agreements. The Geneva Convention of 1864 utterly ignored them. Even the Convention of 1906 failed to consider their sad case. While, in fact, the last half-century has witnessed a notable approach to humanitarian ideals in the treatment of wounded prisoners of war, little has been done to mitigate the lot of unwounded captives.

According to The Hague regulations, prisoners of war are to remain in the charge of the hostile Governments. We know too well what that means in the case of Germany. On the authority of the official dietary of the camp at Giessen we learn, by adding up the daily allowances, that each British soldier there is allowed only 14oz. of meat for an entire week. A German prisoner in England receives in the same period 3lb. 8oz. The "beef" supplied to our men in Germany is either of the worst quality or horse-flesh. A man who has a complete dietary of German prisoners in England is contrasted with that of our men in Germany. It is seen that with every article of food the advantage in quality and quantity is all on the side of the enemy. The important sports of neutral visitors to our prisoners' camps and to those in Germany enforce the same moral—namely, that the German treatment is brutal to the extreme.

Such regulations as exist were based upon obsolete conditions of warfare and a presumption of international faith. Pretexts of that character are of no earthly use. Take, for example, the question of numbers. In previous wars there were no overwhelming totals of prisoners. They were not numerous enough to warrant an excuse for bad treatment owing to their embarrassing herds. Besides, previous wars were fought in a spirit of chivalry instead of a white-hot passion of blind hatred.

FAR MORE PRISONERS THAN ARMIES AT WATERLOO.

In the matter of mere numbers we are liable to forget that there are already far more prisoners of war than there were troops engaged at Waterloo. All told, the rival armies under Napoleon and Wellington amounted to some 322,000 men. Several armies of that size could be formed from the prisoners of this war. In the Balkan venture alone Berlin claims 100,000 prisoners. In a month of the Galician offensive Russia took 50,000 prisoners. From last May to August Germany claimed more than 1,000,000 captives. Accurate figures for the various arenas are not available; but it is beyond question that in Russia, France or Germany separately there are far more prisoners than the total of fighting men commanded by Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo.

That fact alone is a strong argument against all precedents. There is another of far greater weight. If Germany had kept international faith there would have been no cause for complaint. Neither would there have been any need for a new system. Germany's perfidy, however, is patent to the world. It has entailed heavy responsibility and much hard work for the American Embassy in Berlin. It should not have been necessary for the representative of the United States to make so frequent examinations of prisoners' camps and to write so many reports about the conditions prevailing there. Germany has not kept faith with such regulations as are already recorded. She has betrayed the cause of the prisoner and captive, and has gone on record as a decadent nation which wars upon prisoners when they are helpless to defend themselves and beyond the reach of even neutral relief.

AMERICA'S GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY. As civilized nations do not make war on prisoners, nothing further need be urged in favour of a drastic innovation on behalf of such captives. Why not have them interned in neutral lands? In Europe, Scandinavia, Holland, Denmark and Spain are available. Several thousands of our men are already interned in Holland. There are no complaints as to them. The camp at Groningen is described as having the appearance of a garden village and the men have nothing to enviously about their absence from home. Camps in neutral countries are the solution of the problem. They could be placed under the direction of retired officers of the nation to which the prisoners belonged. The charges would be borne by their respective Governments.

Will not America take the lead in procuring this innovation? Despite his high-sounding phrases, President Wilson, record as the head of the most powerful neutral State is barren of practical results. The sad case of the prisoners of war affords him a golden opportunity to "make good," as his compatriots say. What a proud boast for the American people that their share in the Great War was the release of prisoners from lands of bondage and their removal to havens of rest in neutral countries! What a great thing when in due time they war with a Great Power (as every nation of the world has and must) that, thanks to their own merciful intervention in 1916, there shall be no suffering for their citizens taken prisoner! *Daily Graphic.*

with the telephone sat. Our scouts running in, "a man no longer young," half-dressed, "just as he had lain down on the bed. Half-asleep still, but sufficiently awake to be furiously angry and very much 'rattled' at the same time. A battle is one thing. To be kidnapped is quite another. A pitiable plight for 'one no longer young.'"

No escape from this ignominious fate, however. Seized by the enemy's general and hustled out. With him three of his officers, one of them, like himself, of general rank, the headquarters' doctor, a few privates. Hustled out through the garden, down the river bank, over the river, now they can go more gently. And now they hear the rattle of rifle fire. Assistance has arrived. They hear their men shouting. But they are beyond reach.

Those who had been left behind soon followed. The Germans were arriving in numbers too formidable. One scout made for the river, crossed it, and was lost in the gloom of the farther bank. Only two were left behind with death wounds. They were wounded slightly. All got back safely before daylight. *Daily Mail.*

BULGARIA AND GERMANY'S BATTLES.

DISCONTENT AND HOW IT IS KEPT UNDER.

Confirmation is to hand from a neutral correspondent at Sofia of the existence of discontent in Bulgaria, of the drastic precautionary measures taken by the authorities in this regard, and of the strong indisposition felt in that country to fight what are regarded as Germany's and Austria's battles, by taking the Franco-British forces. Though the message was written while the Serbian army was still on its own soil, the line of thought indicated is that, with the over-running of Serbia Bulgaria's job will be done, and the question seems even then to have been asked why Bulgaria is flooded (may one say overawed?) with German and Austrian soldiers while to the Bulgarians is left the bulk of the fighting. This may be read in the following passages in the letter of the correspondent of the *Vrije Rotterdamse Courant*, if due allowance is made for the inclination he usually exhibits towards the cause of the Central Powers:—

One would imagine that the Bulgarians were in every way satisfied with the course of affairs, and that they would at least not complain that things have not gone more rapidly and that a still larger piece of Serbian booty has not already fallen into their hands. And yet this last is the case, in so far as they dare to express themselves. At the same whilst anxiously looking round to see there are none of the numberless police spies or voluntary informers (who are found literally everywhere) to overhear them and bring about their downfall.

It is perhaps also due partly to this extraordinary police régime, to which the capital has been subjected since the day of mobilisation, and the reason of whose necessity no one can understand, that the feeling here in general, instead of being lively and full of happy expectation, as it really should be, is a rather somewhat depressed. Why all cafes and places of public meeting must be closed at eight o'clock; why no one may be out of his house after ten o'clock, whilst arrests take place to right and left without the victims even being able to guess what has led thereto; why traffic to places in the near neighbourhood even undergoes all kinds of hindrances; why the most essential necessities are becoming scarcer, even those which the country itself produces, not to mention other inconveniences—nobody is able to give the real reasons for all this, and everyone in consequence tries to find behind it something that does not in reality exist.

The capital is perfectly quiet and also everywhere else in the country. The population has everywhere, without the slightest constraint, answered the call to arms. Every man has gone out, not with excessive enthusiasm but with the conviction that it is a campaign that will decide the life or death of Bulgaria. It had, however, been clearly expected that the national goal of the Bulgarian people would have been obtained more easily, quickly and with smaller sacrifices. The applies to the people who have not gone to the front the public. They, however, are just the people who take part in politics, who make public feeling.

On the different fronts there is nothing of any depressed feeling to be observed. On the contrary, real enthusiasm obtains there at the present moment. The Bulgarians, and especially those in the field, regard the expedition of the French and British in Macedonia as an interference with matters which do not concern them and their faith them with deep indignation, even with rage. But many in this country take the view that the fighting of the French and British is really not the task of the Bulgarian; that they have only advanced—against Bulgaria because she has allied herself with the Central Powers. Therefore, reason such people, the driving out of the Franco-British expedition from the Balkan Peninsula ought really to be left to the Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians. After Bulgaria has had to take such an active part in the subjection of Serbia, in one theory to ensure to the Central Powers, and the Turks the safe and free communications necessary for the success of their plans, and has had to capture Macedonia for herself, her participation in the war might be regarded as complete, and the question is more and more heard what all the German and Austro-Hungarian military, who have for some days been literally flooding the country, are really come to do if they are not destined to take over from the Bulgarians the driving out of the Entente invaders, if not entirely, at any rate for the larger part.

There are so many German, Austrian and Hungarian military of all arms and corps here in the city that one sees far more uniforms of the Central Powers than Bulgarian in the streets and public places.

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ATSUTA MARU, Japanese str., 4,902, T. Sato, February 10th—Yokohama.
January 23th, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Ross, February 9th—Shanghai.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese str., 1,876, M. Deguchi, February 9th—Murean, January 31st, Coal—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
HONDAWA, American str., 1,845, Reason, February 10th—Bangkok, February 2nd, Rice—Order.
KANGING, Chinese str., from Canton, February 10th—Koshichang, February 1st, Rice—Order.
KASHING, British str., from Canton, February 10th—Vancouver, February 14th, General—C.P.S. Co.
SARDINIA, British str., 4,143, J. T. Jeffery, February 10th—Kobe, February 2nd, Shanghai, February 7th, General—P. & O. S.S. Co.
SHINKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,100, Y. Kuchiki, February 10th—Moji, February 5th, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
YUSHUN, Chinese str., from Canton, February 10th.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
February 10th.
ATSUTA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
SARDINIA, British str., for Singapore.
TUPANAN, Dutch str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

HAMUN, British str., for Swatow.
KATO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
MABANA, British str., for Sandakan.
KANGING, Chinese str., for Canton.
PURNIMESH, British str., for Saigon.
SHAOHUNG, British str., for Manila.
SINKING, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The str. Chuyen reports: Strong northerly winds and rain.

PASSENGERS.

Per Sardinia, for Hongkong, from Kobe, Mr. F. Syme, Thos. and Mr. W. H. G. Shaw, Mr. E. G. Thomas, Mr. C. G. S. Machi, Mr. H. Bickerton, and Mr. J. H. Backhouse.
Per Montague, from Vancouver, etc., Miss F. Anderson, Mr. F. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Miss E. L. Fay, Mr. L. Hyde, Miss M. Hine, Miss M. Kropf, Mr. J. P. Lamont, Mrs. R. Molloy, Mr. M. J. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, and Mr. T. J. Wilson.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

The str. Faltia left Calcutta on the 1st February, and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BARATIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA"
Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 11th February, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s str. "KHYBER" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per str. "SARDINIA," due in London about the 27th March, 1916.
Passes will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong 31st January, 1916.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN"
Captain H. J. Hinderson, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, 14th Feb., 1916.
For freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
For NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malayan Coast).
S.S. "INDRAPRAHA," about Middle of Mar. For Freight and further particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the no. of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.		2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.		3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.		4. From Naval Yard to East Point.	
DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED	
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	4,902	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Today, at Noon.	
LONDON & BOMBAY via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	4,143	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S.S. Co.	Today, at 3 P.M.	
LONDON & SINGAPORE via PENANG, COLOMBO, & SINGAPORE	KANSAI	Brit. str.	3,100	J. E. Drake	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.	
LONDON & SINGAPORE via PENANG, COLOMBO, & SINGAPORE	MONGARA	Brit. str.	3,100	Jos. McGillivray	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About Middle of Mar.	
LONDON & SINGAPORE via PENANG, COLOMBO, & SINGAPORE	GLENSTAR	Brit. str.	3,100	H. Hori	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 19th inst.	
MAKASSAR & TACOMA via MANILA, & SINGAPORE	CHINOGA MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. Hori	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 14th inst.	
VIETNAM & SINGAPORE via MANILA, & SINGAPORE	KANAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.	
VIETNAM & SINGAPORE via MANILA, & SINGAPORE	AMYO MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. Hori	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon	
VIETNAM & SINGAPORE via MANILA, & SINGAPORE	INDRAPRAHA	Brit. str.	3,100	J. P. Jones	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 5th inst.	
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	EGHMOCK CRYSTAL	Brit. str.	3,100	H. Hori	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About end of inst.	
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	TYNDAL	Brit. str.	3,100	H. Hori	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst., at Noon.	
SAN FRANCISCO	TRINITY MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	E. Bent	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10.30 A.M.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	A. G. Stevens	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.	
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	3,100	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 25th inst.	
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & SINGAPORE	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	3,100	D. Dixon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 11 A.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. E. Hamilton	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIYUAN	Jap. str.	3,100	R. E. Pike	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 15th inst., at 11 A.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	3,100	Boyd	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.	
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & SINGAPORE	SURAT	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Today, at Noon.	
NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	CHITONG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at D'light.	
TIENSIN & WEIHAIWEI	TIENHONG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst.	
JAPAN	CHOYANG	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at D'light.	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	LUCHOW	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst.	
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	WOSANG	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at D'light.	
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at D'light.	
SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 19th inst.	
SHANGHAI	NANKIN	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at D'light.	
SHANGHAI	KWONGSHAN	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 22nd inst.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NORON	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.	
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PERANG MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	MIYAKI MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.	
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TYTAKO MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 24th inst.	
SHANGHAI	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.	
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI	OSUO MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	OTO KISEN KAISHA	Today, at 4 P.M.	
ANPING & TAKAO	CHENGTO	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	KIUKANG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co.	On 15th inst., at 2 P.M.	
SWATOW, AMOI & SHANGHAI	HAICHONG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & Co.	On 18th inst., at 2 P.M.	
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCOW	HAICHONG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCOW	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LAMING	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	Today, at 4 P.M.	
MASSILLAS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, & SINGAPORE	SHINKO MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	OTO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.	
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.	
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	NAMANG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	JINSEN MARU	Jap. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	DAVID SALMON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.	
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	SUNGLANG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 8 A.M.	
HAIPHONG	LOKANG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon.	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	MAUBANG	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.	
RANDAKAN	PAOTING	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 2 P.M.	
NINGPO & DALNY	SINGAN	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.	
DALNY	QUANTA	Brit. str.	3,100	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.	
BANGKOK							

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAURANG"	Friday, 11th Feb., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 12th Feb., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 12th Feb., 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHOYANG"	Sunday, 13th Feb., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Tuesday, 15th Feb., D'light.
TIENSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHITONG"	Thursday, 17th Feb., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"HOPEANG"	Thursday, 17th Feb., D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOONGSANG"	Thursday, 17th Feb., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 20th Feb., D'light.

RETURN TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTANG," "NAMSANG," "LOONGSANG," and "FOONGSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 35 days. This service is supplemented by the "YAMAGUCHI," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted "throughout with Electric Light."

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Duta, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215. R. 2. 10.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S

STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBÉ AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—"EMPEROR OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"—REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARE.

"MONTEAGLE"—INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"MONTEAGLE"—15 FEB. "EMPEROR OF ASIA"—20 APRIL

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—23 MAR. "MONTEAGLE"—26 APRIL

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"—5 APR. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—18 MAY

"EMPEROR OF ASIA"—15 JUNE

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

• Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK, GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, HONGKONG.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG: connecting with FROM COLOMBO: 13th March.

24th February. "SURAT"

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA!

PROPOSED SAILING

S.S. "SALAMIS"—From Hongkong: 14th Feb., 1916

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

50

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For "KANSAS" On 15th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO HARRIS & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 12th January, 1916.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK—via SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE," about end of February.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916.

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY via SARDINIA	Capt. J. T. Jeffery	11th Feb.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. J. E. Drake	15th Feb.	Freight and Passage

SHANGHAI	NANKIN	19th Feb.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. Astbury	22nd Feb.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & DALNY	"PAOTING"	On 11th Feb., Noon.
DALNY	"SINGAN"	On 11th Feb., 2 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHENG TU"	On 11th Feb., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KUIKIANG"	On 12th Feb., Noon.
BANGKOK	"QUANVA"	On 12th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LOHON"	On 13th Feb., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 15th Feb., 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARDS RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1916.

TELEPHONE 35.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
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"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 2 P.M.

"HAIRONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 18th Feb., at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "Haimun" for Amoy Passengers only. Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sidden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 16th February.

S.S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, Capt. S. G. Caro, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, on 19th February.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 11th February, 1916.

AGENTS

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	20th Feb.	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	16th Mar.	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	6th April	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
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TENYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 15th Feb.

NIPPON MARU ... 11,000—15 knots ... TUESDAY, 29th Feb.

DAIREN MARU ... 6,000—14 knots ... TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.

ANYO MARU ... 10,500—15 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

SHINYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... TUES., 14th Mar.

CHIYO MARU 22,000—21 knots ... SAT., 8th April.

PERSIA MARU ... 9,000—17 knots ... FRIDAY 21st April.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONAIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA,

IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

ANYO MARU ... 10,500—15 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

(213)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND AMOY ... On 23rd Feb.

YOKOHAMA ... On 6th March.

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and ANDRE LEBON ... On 19th Feb.

PORTS ... ATLANTIQUE ... On 4th Mar.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, MOJI,

KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

Steamer "CHICAGO MARU" ... K. Hori ... TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SHINKOKU MARU" ... FRIDAY, 11th Feb., 4 P.M.

FOR KEHLUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"DAIGI MARU" ... T. Konishi ... SUNDAY, 13th Feb., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SOSEU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI

MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON
		about	about		
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 11	KHYBER	Mar. 13	Mar. 19
Feb. 12	NAVYUK	Feb. 20	MEDINA	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	MONGOLIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 15
Mar. 13	NOVA	Mar. 20	MALWA	Apr. 23	Apr. 29
Mar. 26	MALTA	Apr. 3	HIVA	May 7	May 14
Apr. 9	NAGOYA	Apr. 17	MOOLTAN	May 21	May 28
Apr. 13	NAMUR	May 1	MALOJA	June 4	June 11

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111.	£102.
2nd Saloon "A"	£68.	£102.	£93.
3rd Saloon "A"	£52.	£78.	£73.
1st Saloon "B"	£70.	£106.	£96.
2nd Saloon "B"	£64.	£96.	£87.
3rd Saloon "B"	£48.	£73.	£69.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave
	YAMA	SHANGHAI	H'KONG	S'PORE	M'ARILLER
	about	about	about	about	about
	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NELLORE	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Mar. 12
MONGARA	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Mar. 23
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May 4

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £52 Single, 2nd Saloon £42 Single, £63 Return;

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £54 Single, 2nd Saloon £40 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	ATSUTA MARU	16,000	FRIDAY, 11th Feb., at Noon.
	HITACHI MARU	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon.
	TAMBA MARU	15,500	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY, PENANG, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	AKI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	JINSEN MARU	8,000	TUESDAY, 15th Feb.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	KIRIN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 17th Feb.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	12,000	MONDAY, 14th Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	FRIDAY, 11th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 800.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 300.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 200.
" " 3rd Single " 200.	" " 3rd Single " 100.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.15.0	To Montreal £20.8.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £20.	1st Return £45.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
To Yokohama, 1st Return £72.	To Kobe, 1st Return £73.16.
" 2nd " £30.	" 2nd " £38.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

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